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EXAMINER	
SHELEHEDA, JAMES R	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2614	

DATE MAILED: 04/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/587,959	IKONEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James Sheleheda	2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 October 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-8 and 10-33* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8 and 10-33* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/28/04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 15 and 16 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 15, line 4, recites the claim limitation of "said portable external device" which is not previously contained in the claims. In accordance with applicant's amendments to the claims, it appears that "said portable external device" should be changed to --said mobile phone--.

In claim 16, line 2, "comprising" should be changed to --comprises--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 2, 8, 10-14, 16, 18-24, 27-31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bellamy (6,209,025) (of record).

With respect to claims 1, 8, 10, 13, 14, 22, and 29 the claimed portable coupling device is met by enhanced set-top box 5 which allows attaching a telephone 2 of Fig. 7,

claimed "mobile phone," with the television 1 to "extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television device" as taught in column 8, lines 44-52. As seen in Fig. 7 television 1 has a "first input to receive a first information signal in a first format" via line 16. Enhanced set-top box 5 includes a "receiver to receive a second information signal in a second format from the portable external device" by receiving telephony data via telephone line 14. Set top box 5 receives the "second information signal in a second format" from the telephone line 14 and converts the information signal into a third information signal having the first format to be provided over line 16 to television 1. This may be in the form of a pop-up provided window to the television alerting a user of an incoming telephone call as taught in col. 6:51+ through col. 7:8. Bellamy teaches use of any R.F. communications which encompasses low power short range radio for any of the links in the system in col. 3: 10-16.

With respect to claim 2, the claimed "second input for receiving the first information signal to be relayed to the television device through said first output" is met by CATV cable 6 which inputs to enhanced set top box 5 for relaying to TV 1 through output 16.

With respect to claims 11 and 12, the claimed portable external device is detachably attachable to a television device" and "means for attaching said portable external device detachably to a television device" are met by line 16 which connects to television device 1 via line 16.

With respect to claims 16 and 19, the claimed "first information signal comprising TV broadcast information" is met by CATV cable 6.

With respect to claim 18, the claimed input on the mobile phone is inherent to telephone for placing and receiving calls.

With respect to claims 20, 21 and 27, the claimed mixer to mix the "first and third information signals so as to cause the television device to simultaneously present information from both the first and third information signals together" is met as previously noted by overlaying information to alert users of incoming calls via picture in picture on the television broadcast signal for display.

With respect to claim 23, Bellamy teaches replacing an image on the video display device with a display image of the mobile phone by displaying incoming caller ID information from the telephone as taught in a pop up window appearing and replacing part of the video image, col. 6: 51-54 and lines 64+ through col. 7: 8.

With respect to claim 24, Bellamy teaches the claimed voice as noted above via pop up windows and PIP as well as voice data as taught in col. 7: 18-21 and col. 9:47-55.

With respect to claim 28, the claimed transmission of information from the video display device to the mobile phone is met as taught in col. 7:21-25 (see also col. 8:44-46) by transmitting various commands and phone numbers for dialing to the phone.

With respect to claim 30, the claimed "using the display of the television device as a display of the mobile phone when the phone is coupled to the television device via the coupling device" is met as noted above by presenting a user with options to receive and dial phone calls through the television display.

With respect to claims 31 and 33, Bellamy teaches simultaneously displaying a display of the user interface of the mobile phone on a display of the television device with information being displayed on the television, as taught by inserting a pop up window into the video signal containing a user interface for the phone, col. 6: 51-54 and lines 64+ through col. 7: 8.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellamy.

With respect to claim 17, the claimed "means for turning off circuitry providing

unnecessary functions to save power when the link module is not needed to pass signals from the portable external device to the television device" is not taught by Bellamy. The examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention to include a power switch on devices. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bellamy by including a power switch in order to save costs associated with having the power constantly on.

6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellamy as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Allport (6,097,441) (of record).

Allport teaches a system with dual-display interaction with integrated television and internet content.

With respect to claim 7, the claimed "means for obtaining information from the first information signal" is met by Bellamy inherently by being able to obtain the signal and overlay information onto it as previously noted. In order to perform the overlay, at least video data must be obtained from the "information signal." However, Bellamy does not teach transmitting this information to the portable external device. Allport teaches receiving primary and associated data at a base station unit (col. 9:45+) and transmitting associated data to a user hand-held device, claimed "external device." Allport also teaches RF communications (col. 10: 15-2 1) and it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bellamy by the teachings of Allport in order to provide extra information on a remote

display for the enjoyment of viewers.

7. Claims 3, 5, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellamy as applied to claims 1, 2 and 22 above, and further in view of Bodle (GB 2,266,637) (of record).

With respect to claims 3 and 25, Bellamy does not teach that the claimed first output is a "SCART-connector." Bodle teaches the use of SCART connectors for connecting a variety of audio-visual equipment on page 2, lines 3-17. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Bellamy by including a SCART connector as taught by Bodle in order to provide bi-directional connection of audio/visual signals amongst System components in European networks.

With respect to claim 5, the claimed coupling device comprising "a switch to disconnect the first information signal from said first output when the coupling device is communicating with said portable external device and to connect the first information signal to said first output when the coupling device is not communicating with said mobile phone" is not explicitly taught by Bellamy.

Bodle clearly teaches switched connectors for connecting a plurality of devices using SCART sockets on page 8, lines 20+ and page 9 where a selected source is switched on, ie, a second input from a first output is connected and a separate source is

disconnected. This may occur with a remote control device, television, vcr, and various other audio/video components as taught on pages 11-12 of Bodle. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time o the invention to modify the system of Bellamy by including SCART connector switching means as taught by Bodle in order to perform disconnection and reconnection of plugs and sockets associated with audio and/or video components without the need for mechanical switching as taught on page 3, lines 19-27 of Bodle.

8. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6-8, 11-16, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heinonen et al. (Heinonen) (EP 804030 A2) in view of Allport.

As to claim 1, Heinonen discloses a portable coupling device (interface, 7; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16) for attaching a mobile phone (6, Fig. 1) with a user interface (column 6, lines 16-19) to a television device (1, Fig. 1) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 1, lines 35-43, column 3, lines 26-41 and column 6, lines 16-19), which television device has a first input (antenna or SACART connector of the television; column 3, lines 20-25) to receive first information signal in a first format (to receive normal television antenna or video cassette signals; column 7, lines 5-10), wherein the coupling device comprises:

a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

a converter (column 3, lines 26-33), configured to convert said second information signal to a third information signal in the first format (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

a first output (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) for supplying said third information signal to the first input (connected to link, 8; Fig. 1) of the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver.

In an analogous art, Allport discloses a home system (Fig. 2) consisting of a base station unit (75) positioned between a television (80) and a remote control unit (10) and wherein the remote control unit and base station communicate utilizing RF transmitters and receivers (column 9, lines 36-45 and column 10, lines 9-35 and lines 43-54) for the typical benefits of providing the user with more mobility (column 10, lines 13-15) and the ability to continue using the remote device while in a separate room from the base station (column 10, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver, as taught by Allport, for the typical benefit of providing the user with more *mobility* and the ability to continue carrying and using the *mobile* phone while in a separate room.

As to claim 3, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said first output is a SCART-connector (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 42-49).

As to claim 4, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said first output is an antenna cable connector (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 42-49).

As to claim 6, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said coupling device comprises an internal power source (power supply, 38; see Heinonen at column 4, lines 4-7 and lines 40-44).

As to claim 7, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said coupling device comprises:

means for obtaining information from the first information signal (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45); and

a short range radio transmitter (see Allport at column 10, lines 9-35) for transmitting said information through a short range radio connection to said mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45).

As to claim 8, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said second information signal comprises at least picture information (see Heinonen at column 5, lines 54-58 and column 6, lines 1-8).

As to claim 11, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein by coupling said first output to said first input (linking the interface, 7 to the television; see Heinonen at Fig. 1, column 3, lines 17-25) said mobile phone is detachably attachable to a television device (wherein the phone can be plugged in or removed at any time for charging; see Heinonen at Fig. 1; column 4, lines 40-48).

As to claim 12, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said mobile phone comprises means for attaching said mobile phone detachably to a television device (wherein the phone can be plugged in or removed at any time for charging; see Heinonen at Fig. 1; column 4, lines 40-48).

As to claim 13, Heinonen discloses a system comprising a mobile phone (Fig. 1, 6) and a television device having first input to receive a first information signal in a first format (to receive normal television antenna or video cassette signals; column 7, lines 5-10),

which mobile phone has a user interface (wherein some interface is inherently present for the user to input data to the phone; Fig. 1) and a connector (32, Fig. 3) to transmit a second information signal in a second format (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45), wherein

the system comprises a portable coupling device (interface, 7; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16) for receiving the second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) to a television device to

be presented on the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television device (allowing the user to interface with the phone through the television; column 1, lines 35-43, column 3, lines 26-41 and column 6, lines 16-19), which coupling device comprises:

a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

a converter (column 3, lines 26-33), configured to convert the second information signal to a third information signal in said first format (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

a first output (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) to supply said third information signal in the first format to the first input (connected to link, 8; Fig. 1) of the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver.

In an analogous art, Allport discloses a home system (Fig. 2) consisting of a base station unit (75) positioned between a television (80) and a remote control unit (10) and wherein the remote control unit and base station communicate utilizing RF transmitters and receivers (column 9, lines 36-45 and column 10, lines 9-35 and lines 43-54) for the typical benefits of providing the user with more mobility (column 10, lines 13-15) and the ability to continue using the remote device while in a separate room from the base station (column 10, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver, as taught by Allport, for the typical benefit of providing the user with more *mobility* and the ability to continue carrying and using their *mobile* phone while in a separate room.

As to claim 14, Heinonen discloses a method for coupling a mobile phone (Fig. 1, 6) comprising a user interface (wherein some interface is inherently present for the user to input data to the phone; Fig. 1) to a television device so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television device (allowing the user to interface with the phone through the television (column 1, lines 35-43, column 3, lines 26-41 and column 6, lines 16-19), which television device contains a first input to receive a first information signal in a first format (to receive normal television antenna or video cassette signals; column 7, lines 5-10), wherein

the coupling device receives a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) over a connection (32, Fig. 3);

the coupling device converts (column 3, lines 26-33) the second information signal to a third information signal in the first format suitable to the television device (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

the coupling device provides the first input with the third information signal (through link, 8; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver.

In an analogous art, Allport discloses a home system (Fig. 2) consisting of a base station unit (75) positioned between a television (80) and a remote control unit (10) and wherein the remote control unit and base station communicate utilizing RF transmitters and receivers (column 9, lines 36-45 and column 10, lines 9-35 and lines 43-54) for the typical benefits of providing the user with more mobility (column 10, lines 13-15) and the ability to continue using the remote device while in a separate room from the base station (column 10, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver, as taught by Allport, for the typical benefit of providing the user with more *mobility* and the ability to continue carrying and using their *mobile* phone while in a separate room.

As to claim 15, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said mobile phone comprises a rechargeable battery (see Heinonen at column 4, lines 40-44) and said coupling device further comprises a battery charger adapted for charging said portable external device (see Heinonen at column 4, lines 40-44).

As to claim 16, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein the first information signal comprises TV broadcast information (traditional broadcast television antenna signals; see Heinonen at column 3, lines 20-25 and column 7, lines 5-10).

As to claim 18, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein said user interface of the mobile phone comprises an input portion to receive user input (inherent interface for the user to input data to the phone; see Heinonen at Fig. 1).

As to claim 19, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein the first information signal comprises television broadcast information (receiving normal television antenna signals; see Heinonen at column 7, lines 5-10).

As to claim 22, Heinonen discloses a portable coupling device (interface, 7; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16) for coupling a mobile phone (6, Fig. 1) to a video display device (1, Fig. 1) comprising:

a connector (32, Fig. 3) adapted to receive an information signal from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

a converter (column 3, lines 26-33) adapted to convert the information signal from the mobile phone into a signal format suitable for the video display device (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

a connector (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) adapted to couple the coupling device to the video display device (see Fig. 1; column 3, lines 42-

49) and transfer the converted information signal to the video display device (through link, 8; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49), wherein the converted information signal is displayed on the video display device (column 5, line 54-column 6, line 10).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver.

In an analogous art, Allport discloses a home system (Fig. 2) consisting of a base station unit (75) positioned between a television (80) and a remote control unit (10) and wherein the remote control unit and base station communicate utilizing RF transmitters and receivers (column 9, lines 36-45 and column 10, lines 9-35 and lines 43-54) for the typical benefits of providing the user with more mobility (column 10, lines 13-15) and the ability to continue using the remote device while in a separate room from the base station (column 10, lines 31-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver, as taught by Allport, for the typical benefit of providing the user with more *mobility* and the ability to continue carrying and using the *mobile* phone while in a separate room.

As to claim 25, Heinonen and Allport disclose a SCART-connector for coupling the coupling device to the video display device (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 42-49).

As to claim 26, Heinonen and Allport disclose a charging unit for the mobile phone integrated into the coupling device (see Heinonen at column 4, lines 40-44).

As to claim 28, Heinonen and Allport disclose wherein the converter further comprises an information device to receive information from the video display device (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45), convert the information into a format compatible with the mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45), and transmit the converted information to the mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45).

As to claim 32, Heinonen and Allport disclose a connection (RF connection; see Allport at column 10, lines 9-15) to couple the coupling device to the mobile phone (see Heinonen at Fig. 1) and a connection to couple the coupling device directly to the television device (see Heinonen at Fig. 1).

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 10/28/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. On pages 10-13, of applicant's response, applicant argues that Bellamy does not disclose a portable coupling device because Bellamy requires a series of interfaces between a television, a set top box and a PC.

In response, it is noted that the presently relied upon embodiment of Bellamy, as indicated in the rejections above, utilizes only a STB as the interface between the telephone and the television (see Bellamy at Fig. 7 and column 8, lines 44-51). This embodiment, with all of the VTIC circuitry contained within the STB, meets the claimed "portable coupling device", as an individual STB is clearly portable and can be moved to any location near a television.

b. On page 13, paragraph 2, applicant argues that Bellamy does not "extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television device."

In response, it is noted that Bellamy specifically teaches displaying a menu on the television which allows the user to interface with and control the phone (column 6, line 51-column 7, line 8). Providing these user interface options on the television, as opposed to requiring the user to use the phone itself, clearly meets the broad claim limitation of "extending the user interface of the mobile phone to the television device", as recited in the claims.

c. Applicant's arguments to claims 4, 6 and 16 are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

d. On page 14, in regards to claim 17, applicant traversed the Official Notice and requested evidentiary proof towards a power switch to turn off unnecessary circuitry.

In response, applicant is directed to Wood et al. (US2002/0057893) which teaches a digital VCR (10) which utilizes an on/off button (136; see Wood at paragraph 27). This power button will toggle the system between an "on" mode where the system is fully functional and a "sleep" mode wherein only a subset of the system functions can be performed but less power is consumed (paragraph 27). A power switch shutting off unneeded functionality to consume less power more then meets the current claim limitations.

e. On page 14, in regards to claim 23, applicant argues that the image displayed on Bellamy's TV is not an image of the display of the mobile phone.

In response, it is noted that the claim language calls for "replacing an image displayed on the video display device with a display image of the mobile phone." Bellamy will generate a pop up, replacing the displayed video image, including caller ID and menu options to operate the phone (column 6, line 51-column 7, line 8). Displaying caller ID information and user options of the telephone more then meets the broad claim limitation of "a display image of the mobile phone."

f. On pages 14-15, in regards to claims 3, 5 and 25, applicant argues that Bodle is unrelated to mobile phones and is therefore non-analogous art.

In response to applicant's argument that Bodle is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's

endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Bodle discloses a switching apparatus utilizing SCART connectors to connect a plurality of audio/video devices, such as a satellite receiver and video recorder, with a television (see Bodle at Fig. 1) and a means for switching between them. This is clearly analogous art to Bellamy's system of system including a set-top box which connects with both a CATV cable and telephone line to output with a television. Moreover, Bodle was specifically relied upon to teach the benefits of utilizing SCART connectors, for conforming to a European Standard, and switching between the multiple inputs, as indicated in the rejections above. The general benefits of these ideas have wide-ranging uses, not specifically limited to any systems which do not somehow utilize a mobile phone.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

11. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

Certificate of Mailing

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Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James Sheleheda whose telephone number is (571) 272-7357. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:00-7:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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